monitor, chest tubes, and indwelling urinary catheters.

(c) *Standard: Blood and blood products.* The facility provides, either directly or under arrangements, the following:

(1) Services for the procurement, safekeeping, and transfusion of blood, including the availability of blood products needed for emergencies on a 24-hours a day basis.

(2) Blood storage facilities that meet the requirements of 42 CFR part 493, subpart K, and are under the control and supervision of a pathologist or other qualified doctor of medicine or osteopathy. If blood banking services are provided under an arrangement, the arrangement is approved by the facility's medical staff and by the persons directly responsible for the operation of the facility.

(d) *Standard: Personnel.* There must be a doctor of medicine or osteopathy, a physician assistant, or a nurse practitioner with training or experience in emergency care on call and immediately available by telephone or radio contact, and available on site within the following timeframes:

(1) Within 30 minutes, on a 24-hour a day basis, if the CAH is located in an area other than an area described in paragraph (d)(2) of this section; or

(2) Within 60 minutes, on a 24-hour a day basis, if all of the following requirements are met:

(i) The CAH is located in an area designated as a frontier area (that is, an area with fewer than six residents per square mile based on the latest population data published by the Bureau of the Census) or in an area that meets criteria for a remote location adopted by the State in its rural health care plan, and approved by HCFA, under section 1820(b) of the Act.

(ii) The State has determined under criteria in its rural health care plan that allowing an emergency response time longer than 30 minutes is the only feasible method of providing emergency care to residents of the area served by the CAH.

(iii) The State maintains documentation showing that the response time of up to 60 minutes at a particular CAH it designates is justified because other available alternatives would increase the time needed to stabilize a patient in an emergency.

(e) *Standard: Coordination with emergency response systems.* The CAH must, in coordination with emergency response systems in the area, establish procedures under which a doctor of medicine or osteopathy is immediately available by telephone or radio contact on a 24-hours a day basis to receive emergency calls, provide information on treatment of emergency patients, and refer patients to the CAH or other appropriate locations for treatment.

[58 FR 30671, May 26, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 46037, Aug. 29, 1997; 64 FR 41544, July 30, 1999]

§ 485.620 Condition of participation: Number of beds and length of stay.

(a) *Standard: Number of beds.* Except as permitted for CAHs having swing-bed agreements under § 485.645 of this chapter, the CAH maintains no more than 15 inpatient beds.

(b) *Standard: Length of stay.* The CAH discharges or transfers each inpatient within 96 hours after admission, unless a longer period is required because transfer to a hospital is precluded because of inclement weather or other emergency conditions. A PRO or equivalent entity may also, on request, waive the 96-hour restriction on a case-by-case basis.

[62 FR 46036, Aug. 29, 1997]

§ 485.623 Condition of participation: Physical plant and environment.

(a) *Standard: Construction.* The CAH is constructed, arranged, and maintained to ensure access to and safety of patients, and provides adequate space for the provision of direct services.

(b) *Standard: Maintenance.* The CAH has housekeeping and preventive maintenance programs to ensure that—

(1) All essential mechanical, electrical, and patient-care equipment is maintained in safe operating condition;

(2) There is proper routine storage and prompt disposal of trash;

(3) Drugs and biologicals are appropriately stored;

(4) The premises are clean and orderly; and

(5) There is proper ventilation, lighting, and temperature control in all

pharmaceutical, patient care, and food preparation areas.

(c) *Standard: Emergency procedures.* The CAH assures the safety of patients in non-medical emergencies by—

(1) Training staff in handling emergencies, including prompt reporting of fires, extinguishing of fires, protection and, where necessary, evacuation of patients, personnel, and guests, and cooperation with fire fighting and disaster authorities;

(2) Providing for emergency power and lighting in the emergency room and for battery lamps and flashlights in other areas;

(3) Providing for an emergency fuel and water supply; and

(4) Taking other appropriate measures that are consistent with the particular conditions of the area in which the CAH is located.

(d) *Standard: Life safety from fire*—(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section, the CAH must meet the requirements of chapter 12, New Health Care Occupancy, or chapter 13, Existing Health Care Occupancy, of the 1985 edition of the Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association. Incorporation by reference of the 1985 edition of the National Fire Protection Association's Life Safety Code (published February 7, 1985; ANSI/NFPA 101) was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. The Code is available for inspection at the HCFA Information Resource Center, 7500 Security Boulevard, Room C2–07–13, Central Building, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850, and the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, DC. Copies may be obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Mass. 02209. If any changes in this code are also to be incorporated by reference, a document to that effect will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(2) Any CAH that as a hospital on or before November 26, 1982, complied, with or without waivers, with the requirements of the 1967 edition of the Life Safety Code, or after November 26, 1982 and on or before May 9, 1988, complied with the 1981 edition of the Life Safety Code, is considered to be in compliance with this standard as long as the CAH continues to remain in compliance with that edition of the Code. The 1967 and 1981 Life Safety Codes are available for inspection at the HCFA Information Resource Center, 7500 Security Boulevard, Room C2–07–13, Central Building, Baltimore, MD 21244–1850.

(3) After consideration of State survey agency findings, HCFA may waive specific provisions of the Life Safety Code that, if rigidly applied, would result in unreasonable hardship on the CAH, but only if the waiver does not adversely affect the health and safety of patients.

(4) The CAH maintains written evidence of regular inspection and approval by State or local fire control agencies.

[58 FR 30671, May 26, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 46036, 46037, Aug. 29, 1997]

§ 485.627 Condition of participation: Organizational structure.

(a) *Standard: Governing body or responsible individual.* The CAH has a governing body or an individual that assumes full legal responsibility for determining, implementing and monitoring policies governing the CAH's total operation and for ensuring that those policies are administered so as to provide quality health care in a safe environment.

(b) *Standard: Disclosure.* The CAH discloses the names and addresses of—

(1) Its owners, or those with a controlling interest in the CAH or in any subcontractor in which the CAH directly or indirectly has a 5 percent or more ownership interest, in accordance with subpart C of part 420 of this chapter;

(2) The person principally responsible for the operation of the CAH; and

(3) The person responsible for medical direction.

[58 FR 30671, May 26, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 46037, Aug. 29, 1997]

§ 485.631 Condition of participation: Staffing and staff responsibilities.

(a) *Standard: Staffing*—(1) The CAH has a professional health care staff that includes one or more doctors of medicine or osteopathy, and may include one or more physician assistants,